



RESERVIST

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Retired Pay For CG Reserve Under Public Law 810

This is the second in a series of articles prepared so that members of the Coast Guard Reserve may be cognizant of the specific requirements and prohibitions contained in Public Law 810. The first in the series, published in the December 1954 issue of *The Coast Guard RESERVIST*, explained age and service requirements in determining eligibility for retired pay. This article explains computation of years of service in determining entitlement to retired pay.

For the purpose of determining whether a Reservist is entitled to retired pay, his years of service are computed by adding his years of service before 1 July 1949 in (1) the Armed Forces (2) the National Guard of the United States while in Federal service of United States (3) the federally recognized National Guard before 15 June 1933 (4) a federally recognized status in the National Guard before 15 June 1933 (5) the Naval Reserve Force (6) the Naval Militia that conformed to the standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy (7) the National Naval Volunteers (8) active and inactive service on the Honorary Retired List of Navy or Marine Corps Reserve; and, each one year period after 1 July 1949 in which he has been credited with at least 50 points on the following basis: (1) One point

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Proposed National Reserve Plan Announced

On December 17, 1954, the Secretary of Defense announced a proposed new National Reserve Plan which, if adopted by the Congress, will result in numerous changes in the administration, training and size of the Reserve components of all the Armed Services.

Active Duty Opportunity Open For Reservists In Active Status Pool



Official U. S. Coast Guard Photo

CAN YOU TOP THIS?

LCDR Alvin C. Grevenberg, USCGR, and Daniel J. Ory, BM1, USCGR, have had one-hundred percent attendance in New Orleans ORTUPS 08-425 since this unit was organized in February, 1951.

5th District Attendance High

The Fifth Coast Guard District had the highest percentage of attendance for the month of October 1954 with 91.4%.

The ORTUPS with the highest percentage of attendance for this period was 05-146, Washington, D.C., Unit III, with 96.7%.

The ORTUAG with the highest percentage of attendance for this period was 11-055, Phoenix, Arizona with 95.1%.

The national average for the month of October 1954 was 88%.

In order to fill an acute need for experienced petty officers in the Regular Service, Reserves in the Active Status Pool in the rates of petty officer 3rd and 2nd class (or higher rates if they take a reduction to 2nd class) in the below listed ratings are invited to volunteer for twenty-four months active duty.

QM	AT	MM	RM	PR
YN	GM	AL	BT	HM
AD	CS	ET	AG	DC
SO	AM	EN	EMT	
SK	GMFT	AO	EM	

A limited number of men who volunteer will be recalled to active duty in their present rates and will be, wherever possible, given one of three choices for their first assignments.

Submit your application to your District Reserve Director. All applications will be processed in Headquarters in the order received. Get yours in soon--don't be disappointed.

After one year of active duty in this tour you may apply for enlistment in the Regular Service and if enlisted, you become eligible for the REENLISTMENT BONUS--one month's basic pay for each year for which you enlist.

If you meet the qualifications for recall to active duty, but would prefer to enlist in the Regular Service, you may do so for three, four or six years--in your present rate. In this case apply to a CG Recruiting Officer.

Non-rated men will be recalled for twenty-four (24) months active duty if they volunteer. They may enlist in the Regular Service after one year on active duty and be eligible for the REENLISTMENT BONUS. Non-rated men may enlist in the Regular Service in their present rates for three, four, or six years. They may make application for recall or reenlistment

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Time To Retire

A number of Reservists have now applied for transfer to the Retired Reserve without pay. The privileges and obligations of this new category, according to the Armed Forces Act of 1952, as well as instructions governing transfer to this status, were originally published on page 3 of the May 1954 issue of The Coast Guard RESERVIST.

If you have reached the age of 37, and have completed 8 years' total service, including 6 or more months' active duty during any war or national emergency, you are eligible to apply for transfer to the Retired Reserve without pay. In the event you find that business pressures and family responsibilities prevent you from participating in training and yet you desire to continue your affiliation with the Coast Guard, you should apply for transfer to the Retired Reserve without pay. You should submit your request to the Commandant (PR) via your District Commander (dcr).

Upon transfer to the Retired Reserve you will not be required to participate in further training activities. Requests for further information concerning the Retired Reserve should be made to your District Director of Reserve.

Correspondence Courses For Reserve Officers

The Commandant has recently promulgated instructions and information regarding correspondence courses available for Reserve officers. Those officers who received direct commissions after 27 December 1950 are required to earn not less than twelve retirement points by satisfactorily completing certain designated courses. To these designated required courses, two additions have been made: Marine Navigation, Part I, and Seamanship.

Correspondence courses are an excellent opportunity for gaining necessary retirement points and at the same time assist the Reserve officer in maintaining and keeping current the requirements of his rank. All officers are urged to enroll and thus better their service ability.

All presently available courses are administered by the Naval Correspondence Course Center or the Naval War College, whichever is applicable. Those activities will receive and process applications, furnish enrollees with all necessary texts and materials, grade completed assignments, and issue completion letters.

ACTIVE DUTY - Cont. from p. 1

in the same manner as described previously for rated men. Training in all ratings is available for qualified men.

SPAR Earns 2ND Hash Mark



Official U. S. Coast Guard Photo

Pearl Faurie, YNC, USCG(WR)

Chief Pearl Faurie is the first SPAR to earn her second hash mark for eight years of combined active and inactive duty. Now on active duty in the Training Section of the Reserve Division at Coast Guard Headquarters, Chief Faurie enlisted in the WAVES in 1942 and transferred to the Coast Guard Women Reserves in 1943. She has been on her current tour of active duty in Washington, D. C. since January, 1951.

If The Shoe Fits

Each year considerable time and money is wasted because of Reservists who put in for active duty for training before examining their civilian commitments. Numerous sets of orders have been returned to the various district offices and the Commandant for cancellation subsequent to the reporting date on the orders, and many for no better reason than the fact that the individual changed his mind or didn't FEEL like executing them.

From the standpoint of time and work involved in processing another set of orders for the Reservists concerned, this does not present too serious a problem; however, the fact that the billet or space provided for the Reservist is left unfilled presents a major problem. The Reservist who does not return his orders immediately upon realizing he cannot execute them because of a valid and emergent situation that simultaneously develops is unfair to his fellow shipmate who may have been turned down for that particular billet because the quota was filled. This develops the situation where money has been allocated for him and then because of his change of mind, or mood, it is too late to reallocate the funds elsewhere.

The cooperation in fulfilling military obligations is required of all Reservists in this matter. It is recognized that occasionally situa-

Picture Supply From ORTUs Running Low

Members of ORTUs did a fine job in furnishing The RESERVIST with pictures the past year, particularly during the 1954 summer training season. But once again the supply is running low and more photos are needed.

The best glossies for publication are action shots . . . those that show your unit actually training. For example, let us see you undergoing classroom instruction and using, whenever possible, training aids that have been made available to you for theoretic practice on the homefront. Also unit inspections made by high ranking officers who visit you officially from your district are of interest to The RESERVIST. And when your unit receives an award for attendance, outstanding achievement or personnel inspection, send in a picture of the presentation ceremony. Mainly keep in mind that we want to have pictures of your unit actually doing something.

Since The RESERVIST is limited as to pictorial space, posed shots of unit personnel, yearbook type group pictures, are not practical for publication.

It is extremely important that careful attention be given to the correctness and neatness of uniforms before photos are taken. Many otherwise fine training pictures have been shelved because some person or persons in them have been careless about uniform regulations and appear as poor advertisements for the Coast Guard Reserve as a military organization. This does not mean men should always be photographed in their "dress blues", but in uniforms appropriate to the training they are performing. Remember, dungarees can be worn with neatness and hats squared.

Along with your unit's pictures, send in adequate information to identify your unit by number and personnel by name whenever possible. Good pictures are of interest to all our readers and can speak very well for the training being accomplished by the officers and men of your unit.

All information submitted for publication in The RESERVIST should be sent to Commandant (PR), U. S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C.

tions arise where a cancellation of orders may be necessary but in other cases it is safe to assume that some Reservists have forgotten the fact that they are a part of a military organization and as such have executed an oath which in part says: "I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me."

"HERE'S YOUR ANSWER"

(This question appeared in the 9th ND News Letter and Naval Reserve Bulletin dated 4 October 1954.)

Sir: What can be done about training instructors for advancement? A. One suggested and acceptable plan is to assign instructors to an officer who is charged with the responsibility of directing, counseling, and assisting them in keeping proficient and advancing in rating in their own respective specialties. (This officer must keep complete records on the work of each.) Each instructor will need to make an outline of the requirements for advancement, the military and professional, including the practical factors to be accomplished. Each should be provided adequate textbooks and references from the unit's library to cover all phases of the requirements of his study. Each should complete the correspondence course appropriate to the rate for which he is striving and other allied or background courses. Each should prepare himself and be checked out in all practical factors. The instructor and the officer under whom he is training should call upon other personnel to aid in this training in practical factors as well as the other phases of training.

Sir: I need papers for a GI loan certificate. The VA told me to write to the Separation Center, but I received no answer. How can I obtain the papers needed?

A. Generally the only form necessary to support an application for Veteran's Benefits is a notice of separation. Reservists separated during the period of demobilization following World War II were issued form NAVCG-553, Notice of Separation from the Naval Service - Coast Guard. Currently form DD-214, Notice of Separation, is being issued upon release from active duty. If it is necessary to obtain a certified copy, a written request should be addressed to Commandant (PS) and forwarded via your District Commander (dcr).

Sir: How can I find out my years of service for retirement?

A. Headquarters is currently preparing Statements of Satisfactory Federal Service for all Reservists. These statements will be furnished to each Reservist without request on his part, and it is hoped to conclude the project for Reserve officers by 30 June 1956. This statement, when received, can be kept current by retaining the Reservist's copy of the Point Card, form CG-3034, in the case of participating Reservists. Headquarters

considers this statement and the annual copy of the point card to be of importance to each Reservist and recommends that they be treated in the same manner as other valuable papers such as insurance policies, birth certificates, and so forth.

Sir: When should I apply for PL-810 Retirement?

A. To be eligible for retirement under Public Law 810, a Reservist must have completed twenty years of satisfactory Federal Service, the last eight in a Reserve component, and attained the age of 60. Applications for retirement should be submitted at least six months in advance of your 60th birthday in order to permit processing. Use form DD-108, which may be obtained from your Reserve Director, to make application for retirement.

Sir: Who is my running mate? How can I find out?

A. Running mates of Reserve Officers are determined and redetermined in accordance with Sections 8.1301 through 8.1304 inclusive Regulations, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve. Generally the running mate is the officer of the Coast Guard of the same grade who is next senior to the Reserve Officer in precedence. When an officer of the Coast Guard and an officer of the Reserve have the same date of rank in their current grade, their respective dates of rank in successively lower grades is compared to determine the highest grade in which they held different dates of rank, the officer having the earliest date of rank shall be senior. If the officers have identical dates of rank in all successfully lower grades, the officer of the regular service shall be senior. Exceptions occur under two circumstances; the first is upon determination that one officer was appointed and the other promoted to the same grade; the officer who was promoted is senior. The second exception is where both officers were promoted to the same rank but one from a higher rank than the other. In this case, the officer promoted from the higher rank is senior. If an officer of the Reserve fails to qualify for promotion when his running mate is promoted, he acquires a new running mate. Similarly, if the regular running mate fails of promotion, the Reserve Officer acquires a new running mate. Thus, in many cases, the running mate is not constant.

You can find out who your running mate is by addressing a request through official channels to the Commandant (PR).

Reserve Screening Boards Established

The Commandant on 17 November 1954 promulgated Reserve Memorandum No. 13-54 which establishes the procedural requirements which will be followed whenever a Reserve officer or certain enlisted personnel are recommended for involuntary separation from the Coast Guard Reserve. Included therein was the delegation of authority to the District Commanders to convene Permanent Reserve Screening Boards.

Hereafter, any information of an adverse nature concerning mental, moral, or professional fitness or which indicates that a Reservist is failing to conform to requirements of Reserve Regulations or directives will be evaluated by the Commandant. If deemed to be sufficiently serious, the Commandant will refer the case to the Reserve Screening Board of the District in which the individual resides and although board procedure on Reserve officers is mandatory only if they have three or more years of service, it is the policy of the Commandant to afford each Reserve officer the right to have his case considered by a board. This does not mean, however, that all such cases will reach a board since, in appropriate cases, the Reserve officer concerned may be given an opportunity to apply for the Retired Reserve or resign from the service. Each such Reservist will, however, have an unqualified right to have his case heard by the board in lieu of retirement or resignation.

Except in those cases where an individual has been absent from his place of duty for three months or more or who, having been found guilty by civil authorities of any offense, is finally sentenced to confinement in a penitentiary or correctional institution, a Reservist must be discharged under Honorable conditions unless a discharge under conditions other than honorable is effected pursuant to a court martial or board proceedings, or unless with the consent of the member. In the case of enlisted Reservists, this means that before an Undesirable

Cont. on p. 4 col. 2

Pledge Of Allegiance Change

The pledge of allegiance to the flag has been changed. Recently enacted legislation provides for the addition of the words "under God" after "one nation."

Here is how the pledge now reads: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Reserve Officer Personnel Act Of 1954

On 3 September 1954 the President affixed his signature to P. L. 773, 83rd Congress.

Thus was enacted into law, the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954, which will become effective July 1, 1955, and provides a statutory basis for the promotion, precedence, constructive credit, distribution, retention, and elimination of officers of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The purpose of the bill is well reflected in the title and provides systems which are similar to the systems for the promotion and elimination of officers of the Regular components. It provides a steady flow of promotion for qualified officers and will eliminate unqualified officers. Inasmuch as there are differences among the various Armed Forces in existing promotion systems for Regular officers, like differences are found in the several promotion systems for Reserve officers in order that the Reserve officer will have equal opportunity for promotion with Regular officers of the same Armed Force.

The Act is divided into seven titles for convenience. Title I contains a table of contents and definitions common to all titles of the Act. Title II contains general provisions of equal application to all the Reserve components. Titles III, IV, V, and VI contain detailed provisions relating to the Reserve components of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Air Force, and the Coast Guard, respectively. Title VII contains miscellaneous provisions, such as the effective date, repealers, amendments, and savings provisions.

Space limits a detailed explanation of the Act, however a few interesting highlights are set out for information.

Title II provides for the following: (1) authorization for the appropriate Secretary to grant constructive credit for promotion purposes to persons initially appointed Reserve officers, based upon past experience, education, and other qualifications; (2) requirements for retention in an active status, and it is provided that to be eligible for promotion a person must be in an active status; (3) general authority for the appropriate Secretary to appoint and convene selection boards; (4) that an officer eligible for consideration by a selection board shall have the right to forward through official channels a written communication inviting attention to any matter of record in the Armed Forces concerning himself which he may deem important to his consideration for promotion; however, such communication may not criticize or reflect

upon the character, conduct, or motive of any officer; (5) an opportunity for an officer who would otherwise be eliminated from an active status to qualify for retirement if he has completed at least 18 years of satisfactory Federal service; (6) that Reserve officers who are recommended for promotion but who are transferred to the Retired Reserve for physical disability prior to being promoted shall be transferred in the grade for which recommended if not otherwise entitled to a higher grade; (7) a guarantee that no Reserve officer will be ordered to active duty in any grade lower than his permanent Reserve grade; (8) that requirements for sea or foreign service for the promotion of Reserve officers is prohibited under the provisions of the bill; (9) a guarantee that the permanent grades authorized for Coast Guard Reserve officers will be the same as those provided for by 14 USC 754.

Title VI contains provisions relating solely to the Coast Guard and substantially provides for a continuation of present Coast Guard regulations concerning the promotion system. These provisions adhere to the running mate principle of promotion. It provides for the promotion of only those Reserve officers who are in an active status and a selection board would consider such Reserve officers for either temporary or permanent promotion at approximately the same time as their running mates in the Regular service are considered. Reserve officers so promoted would be assigned the same date of rank as that given to their running mates and would be given full credit for precedence purposes for all time served in each grade whether on active or inactive duty.

This Title also fixes the commissioned officer strength of the Coast Guard Reserve at 6,000. The authorized number of officers of the Coast Guard Reserve in active status in each of the grades below Rear Admiral shall be a percentage of the on board count of such officers, as follows:

CAPT	0.6%
CDR	3.5%
LCDR	25 %
LT	37 %
ENS AND LTJG	33.9%

The Act also provides that there may be two Coast Guard Reserve officers in active status in the grade of Rear Admiral.

RETIRED PAY - Cont. from p. 1

for each day of active service (active duty or active duty for training) that conformed to required standards and qualifications (2) one point for each attendance at a drill, equivalent instruction, or appropriate duty, which was prescribed for that year by the Commandant and which conformed to the requirements prescribed by law, and (3) points at the rate of 15 a year for membership in a Reserve component of an Armed Force.

The following service may not be counted: Service in an inactive Reserve section of the Officer's Reserve Corps of the Army Reserve, or in an inactive officer's section of the Air Force Reserve; service in the inactive National Guard or Air National Guard; service in a non-federally recognized status in the National Guard or Air National

Guard; service in the Fleet Reserve, Fleet Naval Reserve, or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve after completion of 16 or more years of active naval service; service as a temporary member of the Coast Guard Reserve.

If, as a result of the above computation, you have 20 years or more of creditable service you will be eligible to receive retired pay upon reaching age 60 provided that the last eight years of qualifying service were performed as a member of a Reserve component.

BOARDS - Cont. from p. 3

Discharge may be effected, a Reservist will have a right to be heard by a board of officers.

All the rights of an interested party will be accorded the individual and in the case of officers, the discharge will not be effected

until the case is finally approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Reserve Memorandum No. 13-54 does not effect the present provisions of the Regulations, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve, regarding reasons for discharge, but merely establishes the procedural requirements to assure that all legal safeguards will be followed when an individual is to be considered for discharge.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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